

# WILSON TAKES ROSCOE'S CHICAGO VOTE

Sees Democratic Victory in  
1916 on Administration's  
War Record.

# MONOPOLY KILLING IS ALSO POINTED TO

WASHINGTON, April 11.—President Wilson refuses to share the discouragement of some Democratic leaders over political prospects. The Thompson landslide in Chicago and Republican victories in many other municipal elections last week, while disappointing to the President, do not disturb his confidence that the people will endorse the Democratic Administration in the Presidential election next year.

He believes there will be the principal factor in the judgment of his Administration by the voters and that in both cases it will be favorable. These two factors are:

The guidance of the affairs of the nation through the maze of pitfalls produced by the European war.

The enactment of legislation which will break the power of the trusts and the President believes has liberated business from monopolistic control.

The President fully realizes that for several months the Republicans have been able to make political capital of the business depression, for which they urged the people, apparently with considerable success, to blame the Democratic Administration.

But time is on the side of the President and within a few months the Republicans, he thinks, will be bereft of this issue.

**Democrats See Boom on Way.**

Some Democratic leaders expressed the opinion that the boom in the New York Stock Exchange heralds the advent of real prosperity. Convinced that a business boom is at hand, they say, they are not inclined to let the Republicans claim the credit for the recovery of the country. They are not inclined to let the Republicans claim the credit for the recovery of the country. They are not inclined to let the Republicans claim the credit for the recovery of the country.

That there will be a spirited contest between the progressive and conservative factions of the Republican party is apparent. Probably the leading Progressive candidate is Senator Charles McNary of Iowa. The conservative sentiment appears to be divided between ex-Senators Burton and Roosevelt. The latter is a former candidate of the Progressive party. The conservative sentiment appears to be divided between ex-Senators Burton and Roosevelt. The latter is a former candidate of the Progressive party.

**East and West Not Agreed.**

The East is ready to accept any Republican candidate, according to Republican leaders here. The West will support a "reactionary" candidate. Senator Norris of Nebraska said today that the "Republican party must be reorganized, and is not now fit to win unless reorganized." He called President Wilson "the most partisan President who has ever occupied the White House and has been so since he was first elected."

**VENIZELIS AND KING BREAK.**

Former Premier Regards Royal Denial as an Insult.

LONDON, April 11.—A despatch from Athens says that ex-Premier Venizelos at a meeting of his political supporters on Sunday night declared that he would not accept the King. Mr. Venizelos pointed out that the Government had denied the King's influence in the Greek election. He said that the King had been "a mere figurehead" and that the Government had been "a mere puppet."

**GREEKS HERE LIKE VENIZELIS.**

Petition King to Persuade Him Not to Retire.

Four thousand Greeks of New York today signed a petition to the King of Greece asking him to remain in Greece. The petition was signed by a large number of prominent Greeks in New York, including the Archbishop of Athens, the Greek Consul, and many other leading figures of the Greek community.

**NO STANDARD OIL PROBE.**

Federal Trade Commission Lacks Money for Investigation.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Federal Trade Commission has announced that it will not investigate the Standard Oil Company. The commission said that it lacks the necessary funds to conduct a thorough investigation of the company's activities.

**14,000 MORE BRITISH LOST.**

Severe Casualties Reported, So Far.

LONDON, April 11.—The British War Office has announced that 14,000 British soldiers have been killed or wounded in the fighting at Neuve Chapelle. The war office said that the British forces had suffered "severe casualties" and that the fighting had been "very hard."

**THE LABOR QUESTION.**

Think Americans Right When They Held It Impossible to Go on Competing with the Japanese Laborers.

Dr. Maso Kambe of Imperial University—Chinese Question More Important.

# JAPANESE SEES LITTLE TO GAIN IN WAR WITH U. S.

American Problem "Not Worth Risking a Conflict For," Says Dr. Maso Kambe of Imperial University—Chinese Question More Important.

Dr. Maso Kambe, doctor of laws, is a well known writer on economic and financial subjects in Japan. He was born in 1877 and took a degree in politics from the Imperial Tokyo University in 1900. From 1904 to 1908 he studied abroad.

In 1907 Dr. Kambe was made a full professor of economic science in the Imperial University at Kyoto, which post he now holds. A list of his publications includes "Lectures on Political Economy," "Outlines of Finance," "Essays on Public Loans," "Articles on the Japanese Economy and Tariff Policies and on Socialism and its Growth," and one in German on "The Russo-Japanese War and Japanese Political Economy."

The following article by Dr. Kambe, entitled "The American Problem," appeared in the February number of "Taisho," a prominent Japanese monthly.

**I.—General View.**

On the proper solution of the American problem hangs the destiny of this empire. During my recent tour through Europe and America I was my constant endeavor to collect materials for investigation, with a view to finding out possible measures of solving this complicated problem.

**II.—Peaceful Solution Is Possible.**

Some of my countrymen look upon the problem with extremely pessimistic views. They fear the outbreak of a war may mean the end of the peace. They are afraid of international relations does not allow us to rely upon peace with implicit confidence; yet we must not think of employing arms before this is absolutely inevitable. To my mind this problem is surely susceptible of a peaceful solution, which will be far more conducive to the benefit not only of the two nations, but of the whole world.

**III.—War Is Financially and Technically Possible.**

Judging from the Japanese standpoint, a war with America is certainly possible if she wants it. Financial difficulties may be overcome. The American-Japanese war, if ever, will be waged mainly at sea, in which case the expenditures will be far smaller than for a military expedition. To stop the consumption of the Japanese navy is almost impossible. If we can successfully land forces we can collect contributions from American cities and towns.

At present, when all the great European Powers are involved in fratricidal struggle, America, as well as Japan, could obtain no assistance from Europe. Japan, however, is not strictly equal to the task. In this sense, it is the best chance now, if we are to wage war at all. The war would not prove so disastrous to the trade and industry of Japan as it would to America.

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**Ship Aground as Hail Drops in Big April Storm.**

Wind Reaches Velocity of Gale—Gale Broken—Damage in Many Places.

A series of thunderstorms, typical of April, drenched and bombarded these boroughs and nearby Jersey and Long Island coasts yesterday afternoon and evening, sending the anemometer spinning for a few minutes just before 7 o'clock last night at the whole gale rate of sixty-four miles. At Sandy Hook a squall out of the southwest, of hurricane force, about seventy-five miles, smote the quarters of officers and men on the Federal reservation and the Postal and Western Union observatories.

A fierce rush of hailstones followed the blast, blinding the sailors and hitting the windows of the observatories. The hail was so heavy that the windows of the observatories were shattered. The hail was so heavy that the windows of the observatories were shattered. The hail was so heavy that the windows of the observatories were shattered.

The British bark Invermay, in ballast, from Dublin to this port, grounded in thick weather off the Montauk coast guard station on the New Jersey coast. The coast guards, unable to go to the Invermay in surf boats, rigged a breeches buoy. Then Capt. Edgar Lawrence said that none of his men wanted to go ashore and asked for a wrecking tug to help haul the Invermay off.

He said his ship was short-handed by thirteen men, having a crew of only twenty-three, and that they were worn out by their hard trip of nearly two months and wanted sleep. The Invermay lies about a quarter of a mile from the beach, a quagmire on.

**2,392 MORE BRITISH LOST.**

Severe Casualties Reported, So Far.

LONDON, April 11.—The British War Office has announced that 2,392 British soldiers have been killed or wounded in the fighting at Neuve Chapelle. The war office said that the British forces had suffered "severe casualties" and that the fighting had been "very hard."

**THE LABOR QUESTION.**

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# HARPALICE SUNK WITHOUT WARNING

New York Relief Ship Flew American Commission's Flag When Attacked.

42 LOST THEIR LIVES

LONDON, April 11.—The New York State relief ship Harpalice, which was reported sunk in the North Sea yesterday, was sent to the bottom without warning by a German submarine. The Harpalice had discharged her cargo of more than 11,000 individual gifts for destitute Belgians from residents of New York State at Rotterdam and was proceeding to Newcastle.

The submarine approached during a half gale. Absolutely no warning was given, according to the survivors, before the torpedo was fired. The steamship sank in three minutes.

Thirty-one of the crew are known to have been saved, while forty-two, including the captain, are reported drowned. The crew consisted mostly of Chinese. The survivors were picked up by the American steamer Ruby.

The Harpalice was flying the flag of the American commission when she was torpedoed, according to the account told by Capt. Matroos of the Dutch steamer Elizabeth, which took twenty-five of the survivors to Rotterdam. The Constance Catherine, also of Dutch registry, rescued the five men picked up by her. Captain Matroos said that he could see the Harpalice very plainly when she was torpedoed.

"I was watching her," said he, "when suddenly I saw a cloud of smoke and heard a great explosion. I put on full steam and made for the ship. Soon I saw the periscope of a submarine about 100 yards from the Harpalice. It was making away."

"I launched a lifeboat and picked up thirteen of the men who were swimming about or clinging to the wreckage. Some of the men had got away in the lifeboats. The second officer was unconscious when he was brought aboard my ship, but we brought him round in a couple of hours. A few moments before the Harpalice went down there were three or four explosions, which were probably her boilers exploding. Besides the five men picked up by the Catherine, I believe the American ship Ruby got a few. One of the crew sank just as one of my men was reaching out to get him."

Edward Llewellyn, the third officer of the Harpalice, said that a half gale was blowing and the sea was very choppy. "I was in the kitchen," he said, "when I saw a tremendous explosion in the ship. It was about 10 A. M. The ship heeled over immediately, he said, and looking over the starboard side, he could see a great hole in the water. He said that he saw a submarine at all. A few minutes after the explosion he imagined he spied a periscope, but he could not be sure."

There was no time to lower the boats so the men simply took their places in them, and as the ship sank they floated off. A jolly boat containing a number of the crew was seen to be on the surface until the waves washed him into the sea. The second officer was with him. Both had life belts on. They swam to a floating hatch and caught hold.

**'LIE' HEARD AT PEACE GATHERING OF WOMEN**

Some in Audience Hiss War Correspondent's German-English Views.

An unusually democratic audience of more than a thousand persons gathered at the public meeting of the Woman's Peace party in Carnegie Hall last evening to hear the speeches of Charles Wheeler, war correspondent for the Chicago Tribune; Mrs. Marion Craig Wentworth, author of "War Brides"; and Mrs. Ethel Lawrence, who will soon sail to attend the Hague conference.

The speakers were warmly received by the audience. The longest outburst occurred when he said that the cause of German war was the Jewish problem. Mrs. Wentworth's speech, in which she characterized the German soldiers as Hun and bay killer, hissed and applauded. Mrs. Lawrence's speech, in which she said that the cause of German war was the Jewish problem, was also hissed and applauded.

**POEMS FOR PEACE BENEFIT.**

Mrs. Walden Richards to Read Before Women's Society.

The women's committee of the New York Peace Society has announced that Mrs. Walden Richards will read a series of poems for peace at a meeting of the New York Women's Society on Tuesday evening. The poems are by Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Marion Craig Wentworth, and Mrs. Ethel Lawrence.

**THE WOMEN'S COMMITTEE OF THE NEW YORK PEACE SOCIETY HAS ANNOUNCED THAT MRS. WALDEN RICHARDS WILL READ A SERIES OF POEMS FOR PEACE AT A MEETING OF THE NEW YORK WOMEN'S SOCIETY ON TUESDAY EVENING.**

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# SEES TRADE FAVORS FOR U. S. IN RUSSIA

War's Close Will Open Up Great Opportunity, Says Publicist.

DISCUSSES NEW TREATY

Russian opinion on the treaty relations between the United States and the land of the Czar, the possibility of political reforms in Russia after the war and other Russo-American matters of present interest were outlined for THE POST yesterday in an interview with Sergius N. Syromiatnikoff, a Russian publicist now at the Van Rensselaer Hotel in this city.

Mr. Syromiatnikoff, who as editor of the *Rossia* supported the constitutional administration of the late Prince Minister Stolypin, believes that Americans themselves are largely to blame for what lack of understanding there is between Russia and the United States. He declared that Russia as a nation is not in a hurry to conclude a new commercial treaty with the United States, and that the Russian Government is likely not to change its attitude on this subject. He also stated his belief that the war will result in no radical change in the governmental fabric of the empire.

**Studies American Opinion.**

"I have come to the United States," said Mr. Syromiatnikoff, "in part to study American public opinion, and already I am inclined to believe that the reason Americans do not better understand Russia is because of an unfortunate shortcoming in their political education and imagination. Americans are inclined to think of us only in terms of their own history. It is naturally difficult for them to understand our traditions and our development."

"Russia's spokesmen in this country have been largely political exiles and immigrants. Busy, educated or wealthy Russians are contented in their home land or in western Europe, where they are able to leave it to travel as far as America. And when they do come among you they do not care to apologize publicly for that which they believe needs no apology."

"The agitation for a new treaty is a good indication of the special pleading which fails to reflect the feeling of the Russian nation as a whole. The old treaty was abrogated by the United States. A certain element in the United States is now agitating for a new treaty. This is a natural thing. But the pressure could be brought to bear upon Russia to induce her to change her passport system. While Russia was landlocked, she was not in a position to trade with the world. Now she is a maritime power. She is able to leave it to travel as far as America. And when they do come among you they do not care to apologize publicly for that which they believe needs no apology."

**Won't Take Initiative.**

"Russia will not care to take the initiative toward the making of another treaty," he said. "She offers good reasons for this. She is a maritime power. She is able to leave it to travel as far as America. And when they do come among you they do not care to apologize publicly for that which they believe needs no apology."

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# PLANS WORLD WAR ON YELLOW FEVER

Gen. Gorgas Ambitions to Wipe Plague From the Earth.

DENY \$50,000 SALARY

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The offer which the Rockefeller Foundation has made to Major-General William C. Gorgas, chief of the medical corps of the United States army, is of broader scope than mere participation in the sanitary relief expedition to Serbia. The foundation has invited Gen. Gorgas to become a permanent member of its staff as general adviser in matters relating to public sanitation and the control of epidemics. This offer to Gen. Gorgas is along the lines of the decision on the part of the foundation trustees to devote a considerable part of its resources in the future to the problems of public health.

The offer affords to Gen. Gorgas an opportunity to put to a test a theory which he has long held and which if demonstrated will be of untold benefit to mankind. Gen. Gorgas believes that yellow fever can be wiped off the face of the earth, and if he accepts the Rockefeller offer this will be one of the tasks to which he will devote himself. In the sanitation of the Panama Canal Zone and in other cases he already has accomplished wonders in this direction.

Gen. Gorgas has not made up his mind whether he will accept the Rockefeller Foundation offer, but the belief here is that he will.

If Gen. Gorgas does accept it will not be on account of any large salary offered by the foundation. Reports that he has been offered \$50,000 a year were discredited. He is now receiving a salary of \$10,000 a year. His salary will be about the same as he draws as an officer of the United States army, and there will be no other allowances to himself or his widow. In the event of his death, except those that usually go to a retired army officer or his widow. It is not certain that Gen. Gorgas will go to Serbia or that he will leave the army if he accepts the place.

The following statement was issued by Jerome D. Greene, secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation:

"The Rockefeller Foundation has invited Gen. Gorgas to become a permanent member of its staff in the capacity of general adviser in matters relating to public sanitation and the control of epidemics. The trustees of the foundation have for some time been aware of Gen. Gorgas's extraordinary ability and his complete eradicating of yellow fever from the face of the earth."

"During the two years of the foundation's existence the attention of its trustees has been chiefly given to problems of public health, including the control of epidemics and the need of a competent officer and executive in the field. Gen. Gorgas has been chosen for this position. He has been chosen for this position. He has been chosen for this position."

**NEW TURN IN MALONE INQUIRY.**

Neutrality Exacts May Be Charged to Minor U. S. Officials.

Renewed activity in the investigation of the alleged "conspiracy" to violate the neutrality laws which Collector Dudley Field Malone has been making for the last week, was promised yesterday. It was indicated in a report from Washington that the investigation would be conducted by a committee of the United States Treasury Department and the United States Customs Service. The committee would be charged with the task of investigating the alleged "conspiracy" to violate the neutrality laws.

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**GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH**

Appeals at Once to Every Lover of Fine Whisky

**ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh**

**BRYAN SEES POLITICS IN GERMAN NOTE**

Continued from First Page.

formal side to be considered but also the spirit in which neutrality is enforced. Conditions in the present war are different from those in any former war. For this reason it is not justified to point at the fact that perhaps in former cases Germany furnished belligerents with war materials. Because in those former cases the question was not whether any war material was to be furnished to the belligerents, but merely which one of the competing countries would furnish it. In the present war, with the exception of the United States, all countries capable of a noteworthy production of war material are either at war themselves or completing their armaments and have accordingly prohibited the exportation of war material. Therefore, the United States of America is the only country in a position to export war material. Instead of that and in contradiction with the spirit of neutrality, an enormous industry of war materials of every kind is being built up in the United States, and the exportation of the existing plants are kept busy and enlarged, but also new ones are continually founded.

"The international agreements for the protection of the rights of neutrals originate in the necessity of protecting the existing industries of neutral countries. They have never intended to encourage the creation of entirely new industries in neutral States, as, for instance, the new war industries in the United States, which supplies only one party of belligerents with war materials. If the American people desire to observe true neutrality they will shut means to stop the exclusive exportation of arms to one side or at least to use this export trade as a means to apply the legitimate trade with Germany, especially the trade in foodstuffs. This spirit of neutrality should appear the more justifiable, since the United States has been maintained toward Mexico."

"According to the declaration of a Congressional committee on Foreign Relations December 20, 1914, President Wilson is quoted as having said on February 4, 1914, when the embargo on arms for Mexico was lifted: 'We wanted to observe a neutrality considering the surrounding facts of the case.' He then held in that case that because Carranza had no power to enforce his neutrality laws, and was able to import those materials that it was our duty as a nation to treat them as neutral. The same logic should be applied to the present case, which would lead to an embargo on arms."

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